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for the better—in the style of writing. For example, the subject of Agreement, in the first book, is introduced as follows: "Agreement consists where two persons are of the same mind and intent concerning the subject matter." In the second, the corresponding paragraph reads: "Agreement consists in two or more persons being of the same mind and intention concerning the subject-matter." Almost every sentence is improved in some way, making the whole much more clear and concise. The changes in the manner of publishing the book, while numerous, are unimportant. But the present work is a great improvement upon the former.

G. S. A.

*Ewell on Fixtures.* By Marshall D. Ewell, LL.D. Second edition by Frank H. Childs. Callaghan & Co., Chicago, 1905. Sheep, pages cviii, 784.

Since the first edition of *Ewell on Fixtures*, in 1876, much has been done toward unification in the Law of Fixtures, although at that time it had departed some distance from the transition stage between the harshness of the ancient English doctrine and the more lenient and reasonable modern theory. The text proper has remained practically unchanged, however, from that of the first edition except for some few omissions. But the notes are of vastly more value. The original digests of cases, which Mr. Childs has introduced, are numerous, and denote the various changes in the law. We believe that the space occupied by them, though a very considerable proportion of the book, was well used. We are assured that the present edition was prepared under Mr. Ewell's supervision, so that there can be no doubt that there will be no falling away from the high authority which the former edition has so long exercised.

G. S. A.

*Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence.* Third Edition. By John Norton Pomeroy, Jr., A.M., L.L.B. Bancroft-Whitney Company, San Francisco, 1905. Three volumes. Sheep, pages lviii, 3525.

When a new book upon any subject of law comes out one takes it up with a great curiosity to see if the author has really simplified the subject, or thrown new light upon it by the workings of his own brain in delving into the reasons for the rules and propositions stated, as, for example, Professor Thayer did in the subject of Evidence, but, along with the curiosity, there usually exists a lurking dread that one's time is to be spent in reading simply a restatement of the rules and decisions already stated. But, upon seeing a new edition of such a standard work as "*Pomeroy's Equity*" everywhere recognized as being authoritative, the feelings aroused are altogether different; a sadness creeps over one that the changed state of the law should demand a new edition of the work after the world has lost the master-mind who originally conceived it, and, coupled with this, is a certain resentment at the audacity of a new editor in thinking that he can improve upon the